# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1847. [NO. 1589.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜


## CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Examination in this Institution will take place on the first and second days of December. We would be pleased to see the patrons of the Institution and the friends of learning present on the occasion.

Carthage, Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3w

## PIANO TUNING.

MR SUSSDORFF expects to be in Fayetteville in a few days, and will be glad to wait on such families as may desire to have their Pianos tuned and repaired.

Nov. 9. 88-tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers propose to sell, at a moderate price, about 500 acres of LAND, in a compact body, on Big and Little Rockfish Creeks, embracing a site which, for a Factory, is said by competent judges to possess advantages at least equal to any known in this State. The stream embraced is a current, with banks that will admit a dam of ten feet or more of water being raised, and a fall sufficient to propel machinery to any extent. The situation is unquestionably healthy, and the country around affords several pleasant springs of water. The distance to navigation at Fayetteville is 12 miles. Any desirous of purchasing will address a communication of the above character to the undersigned. For further particulars, address the subscriber or reference may be had to C. P. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.
HECTOR McNEILL.

Cumberland county, N. C.
Nov. 1, 1847. 88-3w

## THOMASTOWN LIME.

250 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEEDS.
Nov. 1.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of James Gillespie, dec'd, will sell on Wednesday the 1st day of December next, the Plantation on which the said James Gillespie resided prior to his death, containing 1000 acres, and is valuable on account of the large and excellent Mill seat, with a large Pine Factory in connection at same, on the Cape Fear River, and the stock of every description, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs, a quantity of Corn, Peas and Fodder, Farming Utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Timber, &c. &c. Also, a Tract of Land adjoining the above, containing 1000 acres, with interest from date. The terms of the above described property on a credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

R. S. GILLESPIE, Ex'r.
Bladen county, Nov. 4, 1847. 88-3w

## NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

### L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving a Stock of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.*

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

## SADDLES.

ENGLISH, Kentucky and Arkansas Patterns. Fair and black quilted.
Ladies' and boy's patent and plush seats.
Horse and mule Collars, for wagons and carriages.
Wagon and cart Betchelings.
Saddle cloth and wagon Bridles.
Halters.
Carolina, buggy, wagon and plantation Whips.
11 feet whip Cords.
Brass and plated ring Martingales.
For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.
Nov. 8, 1847. 88-tf

## EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. Professor MORGAN, Principal.
Gen. J. M. MOREHEAD, Founder.

THE present organization of Edgeworth is to connect to a limited number of Young Ladies the most thorough mental discipline, and skill in the ornamental branches, with the culture of refined sentiments and true taste, with a view to their performing with dignity and happiness the offices of refined society.

Letters of inquiry, addressed to the Principal, will receive full and prompt replies.

Greensborough, N. C., Nov. 3. 88-3wpd

## LIME.

NOW RECEIVING, 150 casks fresh Thomaston LIME.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

## DOMESTIC GOODS,

*At Factory Prices.*

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, in November last, 1846, a negro man named ALFORD, of dark or dark brown complexion, about 6 feet high, 35 years of age, athletic and of genteel manners; said slave was seen at Greensborough, North Carolina, and his aim may be to get to a free State. I will give $25 for his delivery at any jail in any of the States; and $50 if delivered at Wimsborough, S. C.

ELIZABETH KINCAID,
Near Wimsborough, S. C.
Oct. 13, 1847. [Ch. Cour.] 86-4w

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

TWO MULES strayed, or were stolen from my wagon, in Sampson county, near Robert Williams's, on last Friday night, 15th inst. One of them is a horse mule, dark bay; the other a sorrel mare. Both of them are large good conditioned mules.

Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received.

CARR HARGROVE.
Oct. 21, 1847. 86tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

## DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

**A general stock of Groceries,**

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

## WANTED,

50 CORDS PINE WOOD, by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

## DAVID SHAW,

**Confectioner,**

IS just receiving a supply of the articles usually kept in his line, among which are the following:—

Soft shell Almonds, Fresh Currants,
Filberts and Palm Nuts Cassia, Mace, & Cloves,
Butter Crackers, Spanish Cigars,
Water ditto, Common ditto,
Lorillard's Scotch Snuff in bottles and bladders, British Oil,
Maccoboy Snuff, Cologne & Rose Water,
Ginger and Lemonce, Oil and Essence of Peppermint and Lemon,
Cocoanut and Windsor Soap, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

He has also on hand, Cream Ale and Perfect Love Cordials.

He still keeps on hand a large and fresh supply of his own manufactured CANDIES, Lozenges, Peppermint Drops, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Sand, &c. To be found third door from Liberty Point.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87-3w

Carolinian copy

## NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST PUBLICATION AND SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Fayetteville Branch of the Depository of the Baptist Publication and Sunday School Society, will be held at the Baptist Church in Fayetteville, on Thursday before the third Sabbath in November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The following are the members of the Board:—Rev. David S. Williams, President; Thomas McRae, Treasurer; Rev. J. J. Brantly, Corresponding Secry; Gen. A. Dockery, Rev. A. Meares, P. Evans, Isaac S. Williams, John McDaniel, and R. McDaniel, Managers. A general attendance is earnestly solicited.

J. M. BEASLEY, R. S.
Oct. 30, 1847. 87-2w

## FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of again informing the public that he has on hand at his NURSERY in Randolph county, N. C. some 4 Year-olds, of choice Apple Trees. Price, $8 00 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders and communications promptly attended to. Address the proprietor, post paid, at Newmarket, Randolph county, N. C.

THOMAS H. TENTRESS.
Oct. 26, 1847. 87-3m

☞ All orders left in Fayetteville, with Capt. Jos. R. Gee, will receive attention. Capt Gee will give any desired information. T. H. T.

## Mountain Butter and Cranberries,

Of superior quality, and in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87-3w

## VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to emigrate to the West, offers for sale the Tract of LAND on which he resides, containing about 600 acres, and another Tract about 2½ miles distant, containing 640 acres. They are situated on Brown Marsh, in Bladen County, are mostly Pine Land, well timbered, and tolerably well adapted for the cultivation of Corn. There is a good Dwelling House and the necessary outbuildings and a Dwelling House and the necessary outbuildings on the 640 acre Tract, called the Out Houses. Any person desiring to purchase will please apply by letter addressed to me at Elizabethtown, or personally on the premises.

NEILL KELLY.
Bladen county, Oct. 9, 1847. 84-6wpd

## FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

## FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to
A. W. STEEL.
Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

## ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Farmers, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848, for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

## D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

## GOODS!

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

## NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM.
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

## CHAIRS.

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

## CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING.
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

## NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS,**
New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 pc. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.
W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

## WINTER GOODS,

For Farmers' and Family use.

WE have now in Store a large assortment of GOODS suitable for Farmers' and Family use, consisting in part of—

Virginia Osnaburgs, (for Shirtings;) heavy plain and striped Kerseys; extra heavy Mill'd Army Cloths; black, blue, mix'd, drab, and fancy Sattinets; plain red and fancy Plaids; Linseys; heavy Twilled and Duffle Blankets; heavy Bioguns, (extra sizes;) and all other kinds of common Shoes;—Wool and other kinds of Hats, and common Caps,

For Servants.

—ALSO—

9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 super Whitney Red Blankets; Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings; plain and printed Bazzes, for Crumb Cloths; Brussels, Tufted and Velvet Rugs;—for sale at the lowest market prices.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Oct. 12, 1847. 85tf

## BOOTS & SHOES.

**Fall and Winter Supply.**

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

***BOOTS & SHOES,***

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Side and Harness Leather; Calf, Goat, and Roaning Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85-3m

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

## A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply on reasonable terms and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker, who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

## Breer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Breer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.

A most splendid East India Flower Pot.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

## Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CALL and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS, and Men's, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Alexander McArthur, Neill McArthur, Aldridge McByrd and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Negro for a division.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Alexander to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for Cumberland county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1847, and 72d of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.
85]

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Neill McArthur, Alexander McArthur, Aldridge McByrd and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six successive weeks, for the said Alexander to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of December 1847, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, Anno Domini 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.
85]

## PORTRAIT PAINTING.

THE subscriber will remain in this place a short time, at Briggs's Hotel, where specimens of his work can be seen.

J. MASALON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1847. 88-tf

## Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at
PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

## CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

## LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
East's Reports, 8 vols.,
English Common Law Reports, vol. 51,
Index to ditto,
English Chancery Reports, vol. 19,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kunn's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kunn's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

## MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics
" New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
" New Medical Student.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Deane's Maygrieve's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Paine's Institutes of Medicine.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Phelps on Scrofula.
Megendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Ewell's Medical Companion, new improved Edition.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

## POETRY.

### AS THY DAY IS, SO SHALL THY STRENGTH BE.

BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

Pilgrim! treading feebly on,
Smitten by the torrid sun—
Hoping for the cooling rain,
Looking for the shade in vain—
Travel-worn and faint at heart,
Weak and weary as thou art,
Let thy spirit not repine,
Shade and shelter shall be thine;
Friendly hands to thee shall bring
Water from the cooling spring,
And the voice thou lovest best
Call the wanderer to his rest:
God hath said, to comfort thee,
"As thy day, thy strength shall be!"

Mother! from thy sheltering breast,
To his dark and dreamless rest
They have borne thy fair-haired boy,
Him who was thy hope and joy—
Him who was thy only stay—
When his father passed away;
Coldly by that father's side
Now decays thy flower of pride,
And thy widowed heart is left
Doubly wounded—twice bereft!
Yet the God who smites to heal,
Can for human anguish feel;
He will find a balm for thee—
"As thy day, thy strength shall be."

Christian! toiling for the prize
Kept for thee beyond the skies—
Warring with the powers of sin,
Foes without and foes within—
Breathing now in rapture's air,
Verging then upon despair—
Trembling, hoping, filled with pain,
Then rejoicing once again;
Shrink not from Life's bitter cup,
God shall bear thy spirit up—
He shall lead thee safely on
Till the ark of rest is won—
Till thy spirit is set free;
"As thy day, thy strength shall be."

The following passionate lines are from the Knickerbocker:

Was I a court-plaster, I would be
A patch upon her lip,
To spend a life in ecstacy,
And sip, and sip, and sip.

Was I a pair of spectacles,
How dearly would I prize
A situation on her nose,
To look her in the eyes

### A REASONABLE WIFE.

The following curious letter, addressed to William, the second Lord Compton (afterwards Earl of Northampton,) by his wife, soon after his marriage, unfolds much of the domestic economy and habits of a family of distinction during the reign of James I., and presents also an amusing sketch of a managing mistress of a household of the higher ranks of that day:

"My sweet life, now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state, I suppose that it were best for me to bethink and consider within myself what allowance were meetest for me. I pray and beseech you to grant to me, your most kind and loving wife, the sum of £2600, quarterly to be paid. Also, I would, besides that allowance, have £600, quarterly to be paid, for the performance of charitable works; and those things I would not, neither will be, accountable for. Also, I will have three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare to lend or borrow; none lend but I, none borrow but you. Also, I would have two gentle-women, least one should be sick, or have some other let, also, believe it, it is an undecent thing for a gentle-woman to stand mumping alone, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with great estate. Also, when I ride a hunting or a hawking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending, so for either of these said women I must and will have for either of them a horse. Also, I will have six or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myself, with four very fair horses; and a coach for my women, lined with cloth, and laced with gold, otherwise with scarlet, and laced with silver, with four good horses. Also, I will have two coachmen, one for my own coach, the other for my women. Also, at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only caroches and spare horses for me and my women, but I will have such carriages as shall be fitting for all; orderly, not pestering my things with my women's, nor theirs with either chamber maid's, nor theirs with wash-maid's. Also for launderesses, when I travel, I will have them sent away before me with the carriages, to see all safe. And the chamber-maids, I will have go before, that the chamber may be ready, sweet and clean. Also, for that it is undecent to crowd up myself with my gentlewan-usher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horse, to attend me either in city or country. And I must have two footmen. And my desire is that you defray all the charges for me. And for myself, besides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, six of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and six other of them very excellent good ones. Also, I would have to put in my purse £2,000 and £200, and so you to pay my debts. Also, I would have £6000 to buy me jewels, and £1000 to buy me a pearl chain. Now, seeing that I have been, and am, so reasonable unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel and schooling, and all my servants, men and women, their wages. Also, I will have all my houses furnished, and my lodging-chambers to be suited with such furniture as is fit; as beds, stools, chairs, suitable cushions, carpets, silver warming pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and such-like. So, for my drawing-chamber, in all houses, I will have them delicately furnished both with hangings, couch, canopy, glass, carpet, chairs, cushions, and all things thereunto belonging. Also, my desire is, that you would pay your debts, build up Ashley House and purchase lands; and lend no money, as you love God, to my Lord Chamberlain, who would have all, perhaps your life from you. * * So, now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what it is that I would not have, I pray you, when you be an earl, to allow me £2000 more than I now desire, and double attendance."

*Kind-heartedness of Gen. Taylor.*—We have been permitted to make the following extract from the "Scouting Expeditions" of the Texas Rangers, (by Samuel C. Reid, Jr., Esq., of the New Orleans Bar, in press by Zieber & Co., of Philadelphia,) which is truly characteristic of the Hero of Monterey and Buena Vista:

"Calling on the commanding General, soon after our recovery, to ascertain the chances of tran-portation, he remarked after some pleasant conversation, that he was perfectly deluged with letters, and that much of his time was occupied in making replies. 'And, sir,' said General Taylor, smiling as he handed us two letters, 'to show you the diversity of subjects to which I am called upon to respond, you may look at these.' One of them was from a boy 14 years of age, giving a sort of history of himself and family; and desiring to enlist in the service, he had written to the General, to ask his advice on the subject! The other was from an Irish woman, who wanted to know, *if her son Mike was killed*, as she had not heard from him since the battles! We feel sure that such letters would not have received attention at *Washington*, but both of them were answered by the General, carrying out the maxim, that nothing is beneath the attention of a great man; and we left him impressed with the great goodness of his heart."

It is said that after the battle of Chapultepec some of the Mexicans asked what kind of beings those were that they had been fighting with; they were told by some waggish Americans, that they were 'Mexican Whigs.'

'Are all the men you left behind you like yourselves?'

'No,' replied a wag, 'most of them we left behind are Polk, Dallas, and Texas Democrats.'

'For mercy sake, then, let the next army you send out here be Polk, Dallas, and Texas Democrats: we would rather fight them two to one than these Mexican Whigs; they whip us all the time.

*Licking Valley Register.*

### THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY.

A Western volunteer recently returned from Mexico gave the following graphic account of the battle of Monterey, to a crowd of eager listeners:

"Thunder!" said he, "you may talk about your yearthquakes and sich; but I can tell you what, boys, one real, ginewine scrimmage, like we had at Monterey, is worth all the Fourth of Julys that was ever knocked into one. Thar aint nothin in creation like it. Gettin tite on brandy smashers makes a man feel pretty considerably elevated for a while—it's very inspiring for a man of lively imagination—but if you want to feel taller than a shot tower, bigger than an elephant, and strong er than a jackass—if you want to feel like you could pull up a tree by the roots, and sweep all creation into kingdom cum with the brushy eend—if you want to see further, hear better, holler louder, jump higher, and step further and quicker, than ever you did in your life—all you've got to do is just to take a hand with old Zack at them infernal Mexicans, and be ordered up to the pints of their lances and bayonets, like we was at Monterey."

"Did you feel skeered, Bob?"

"Skeered, the thunder!" says he, "I didn't have no time to feel skeered. To be sure, I felt a little skittish when I seed we was gwine to have it sure enough.—Perhaps I did feel a little weak in the jints when I seed the officers unbuttonin their shirt collars, and the men throwing away their canteens and haversacks, as they was marchin rite straight up to them ar works where the greasers was waitin for us, every devil with his gun pinted and his finger on the trigger; I knowed they was gwine to let us have it, and I felt monstrous uneasy till it cum. But when it did cum—when I heard the balls whistle about my hed, and see the dust fly from the pavement whar they struck—when the whole street was in a blaze of fire, and the men was dropping around me like ninepins after a ten-strike—when the roarin of the cannons and the rattlin of the muskets, the squeallin of the horses and the shouts and greans of the men was all mixed up so that I couldn't tell one from t'other, I never thought of nothin but gettin at the cusses what was hid behind the walls and rubbish, in the houses, on the roof and in the cellars, givin us particular goss."

"You wasn't afraid none, then?" asked a little fellow, who hadn't shut his mouth, or taken his eyes from the speaker for ten minutes.

"Fraid, the mischief! How could I? Wasn't old Zack thar, on his old milk horse, prancin roun' among the platoons and columns, givin his orders like nothin was the matter! Ah, boys, game like his is ketchin, just like the measles; and one look from old Zack when he's got his dander up, would make a woman fight like a wild cat. He's the man to fight with volunteers. Thar's no need of a standin army when he is in command, for he'd make the greenest volunteers that ever shouldered a musket stand agin the whole Mexican nation, led on by all the generals they could muster. The boys know he never surrenders, and so they don't think of such a thing themselves."

*From the Baltimore Patriot.*

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to announce a popular ticket for the two highest offices in the gift of the people:

BACHELOR'S TICKET.

*For President*—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

*For Vice President*—William R. King, of Alabama.

These worthies will receive the undivided support of all the old Bachelors in the country, if not of *the democracy*. This ticket has been up before, but that is no reason why it should not be up again.

ONE OF THE FRATERNITY.

BEAR KILLING.—*Female Exploit.*—Mrs. Cullum Smith, living on Pungo River, in Hyde County, in August last, killed a bear of the largest size. Bruin came very boldly to the landing near the house where Mrs. Smith lives, went and examined the canoes lying at the landing, and in the mean time Mrs. S. seized a gun, went out and gave him a shot, which wounding and exasperating him, he made towards her, when she called to a servant in the house to bring her another gun which was in the house loaded—and before the bear could reach her, she got the gun, and with it killed him dead, he being only about 20 feet from her when she shot the second time.

Mrs. S. is aged 57 years, and considering her age and sex, this is quite a wonderful exploit.

*Washington (N. C.) Whig.*

*Love of Children.*—Tell me not of the trim, precisely-arranged homes where there are no children; "where," as the good German has it, "the fly-traps always hang straight on the wall;" tell me not of the never-disturbed nights and days; of the tranquil, unanxious hearts, where children are not! I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose than to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims, and to call out all our faculties to extended enterprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving, tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day, that he has gladdened the earth with little children.

*Clerical Wit.*—"I fear, (said a country Curate to his flock,) when I explained to you, in my last sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have misunderstood me to say *specie*, which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that you are no longer laboring under the mistake."

A Farmers' College has been established at Pleasant Hill, 9 miles from Cincinnati, which already numbers 100 students.

*Rapid Travelling.*—On Friday afternoon the steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston, and her news by telegraph was published by us that evening. It was then sent off by telegraph to Buffalo, where it was published that evening. It was again sent off to Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal, and published in the Montreal papers on *Saturday* morning. Those Montreal papers, with the same foreign intelligence, were on our desk at eight o'clock this morning, (Monday.) It may not be amiss to notice the distance travelled:—

BY TELEGRAPH.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York to Buffalo, | 476 |
| Buffalo to Hamilton, | 60 |
| Hamilton to Toronto, | 50 |
| Toronto to Kingston, | 180 |
| Kingston to Montreal, | 180 |
| | 946 |
| Montreal to New York, by mail route, | 392 |
| | 1,338 |

*N. Y. Commercial.*

*Senator Hannegan.*—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that during week before last, at Crawfordsville, Ia., a quarrel took place between Senator Hannegan and a Mr. E. McDonald, which had its origin a year past in what is said to have been a mob, when McDonald says he got knocked into the canal, through the Senator's instrumentality. This was the first time the parties met since. The Senator was attacked by McDonald—knocked down and trampled under foot, and his face horribly lacerated. After the Senator was released, he returned with a gun, for vengeance on McDonald, but he had escaped. Such scenes are much to be regretted.

### A NOBLE ACT.

A youth stood alone in one of our large cities—sickness had prostrated his body, and eroptied his purse. He was far from friends and home, without the means of realizing either. In his desperation he asked aid from the hands of the busy throng that surrounded him; but his half-finished tale of sorrow fell on unpitying ears, and he was about yielding the last ray of hope, when a more willing auditor was found, who listened to his story, and when it was finished, drew from his pocket a well-filled purse, and presented it to the youth, who, after repeated thanks, inquired the name of his unknown benefactor, that he might repay him the amount advanced, but received in reply: "Never mind the address—you may repay me by aiding some other unfortunate being whom you will probably meet in the journey of life."

That youth is now in the meridian of life, surrounded with friends and wealth, and honors have been heaped upon him; but he has never forgotten this incident of his early days, and the poor and friendless never appeal to him in vain. The debt has been paid with compound interest, but still he says it remains unliquidated, and will while there is misery to alleviate.—His benefactor may never know the history of the youth whose present position in life may be attributed to his benevolence, yet he will have his reward, for the promise has gone forth from Him who cannot err, that "He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

### MODERN DICTIONARY.

*Heart.*—A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon, however, destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

*Housewifery.*—An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives; now entirely out of use, or practised only by the lower orders.

*Editor.*—A poor wretch, who every day empties his brain in order to fill his stomach.

*Wealth.*—The most respectable quality of man.

*Honor.*—Shooting a friend through the head whom you love, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you despise and hate.

*Marriage.*—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted regions and returns to earth.

*Death.*—An ill bred fellow, who visits people at all seasons, and insists upon their immediately returning his call.

*Bargain.*—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

*Doctor.*—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.

*Lunatic asylum.*—A kind of hospital, where detected lunatics are sent by those who have had the adroitness to conceal their own infirmity.

*Tragedian.*—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage, and gets into a violent passion for so much a night.

*Jury.*—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at the bar.

*Young attorney.*—A useless member of society, who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

*State's evidence.*—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

*Public abuse.*—The mud with which every traveller is spattered on his road to distinction.

*Political honesty.*—Previous lexicographers have not noticed this word, treating it, I presume, altogether as fabulous—for definition, *vide self-interest.*

*The grave.*—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

*Modesty.*—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.

*Lawyer.*—A learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

*My dear.*—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

A stranger passing through one of the mountain towns of New England, inquired, "What can you raise here?" The answer was, "Our land is rough and poor; we can raise but little produce—and as we build school houses and churches, we raise men."

# FOREIGN.

## LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The latest features of the news brought to New York on Tuesday last, by the American steamship Washington, are thus stated:

There is no melioration of the pressure in the money market, and the failures still continue. The Bank of England has given little or no relief.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia a complete paralysis has seized every branch of business. The earnest applications of the Liverpool commercial bodies for aid from the Government have been met with expressions of sympathy, but no remedy has been provided. Mobs are shopping, thousands are thrown out of employ, and the sale of goods to any extent is impossible.

Consols for money opened on the 19th October at about 90¼, and, having receded about ½ per cent., rallied again to 90¾, and finally left off at 90¾ to 90½. After this heavy fall of public securities the tendency is now a quarterly upwards. The Bank accounts still exhibit the most unfavorable appearance. The bullion has decreased in the department in one week £2,000,000. The present week has increased £750,000, while the other securities have decreased £1,154,447.

A list of failures is now given. Several millions of considerable amounts have taken place in Vienna, from transactions in grain.

The reports from all parts of Ireland still seem with the most alarming accounts of distress and outrage. In Limerick a case of theft has already taken place with the intent to murder. Assassinations, robberies of arms, plundering of provisions, and general disorganization of the people, are the usual subjects of all the communications which reach us from Ireland.

Although the present phase of politics on the continent of Europe is of a more pacific appearance by the last accounts, yet the prevailing excitement in Switzerland and the increasing uneasiness in Italy, and the menacing attitude of the great Powers to meet every contingency, give the aspect of Europe at the present moment.

By the last accounts from Switzerland the Diet of Zurich were actively on the very brink of war. Austria has resolved to hold a strong cordon of troops along the frontiers, and it was expected that the other great Northern Powers, in concurrence with France, would interpose at the last moment in order to save the effusion of blood. The intervention is to be brought about, it is said, to protect the Austrians and English and Russia are united and assert their right.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Russia.

At Liverpool, on the 21st, Upper American flour was quoted at 22s. to 26s. per barrel. Wheat, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Indian corn is now quoted at 29s. to 31s., our last was 34s. The duty on foreign corn is reduced to 12 s. 11 d. per quarter.

The decline in cotton since the Caledonia's advices about three-eighths to ½d. per lb. is noted. The latest date quotes Orleans Uplands at 4½ to 4¾d. per lb.

Two banks in Liverpool, one in Manchester, and another in Newcastle, have declared the receipts unable to meet their engagements, and entered into negotiations for a composition of claims to relieve themselves.

HALIFAX CURRENCY.—Letters from London state that the Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to 5½ per ct.

*From the London Post, of Oct. 22.*

The progress of the cotton plant in the colonies, in Hindostan alone it is extending itself at the rate of 100 miles every year, and that wool, produced with equal facility in Australia, will soon, from its superior quality, supersede the use of cotton in the manufacture of woollens, are circumstances which, in connection with the increase of the population, must lead to the most important results. In Manchester, during the last week, the number of operatives who were employed in the mills was 1,000 more than in the corresponding week of 1846, and the number of short time hands was 1,200, and the number on full time 3,500. The report of the Liverpool Mercantile Association for the year ending 31st December last, states that not only in Manchester but in all the districts of the manufacturing counties, the trade has been prosperous, and that not a single failure has been reported.

The cause of the manufacturing districts is occasioning that Government, in right of its possession of moneys collected for the support of a strong military force to keep the peace. No one supposes that the Whig Government can be got through, should the distresses not be more than usual, without a considerable trifling.

*Revenue Returns.*—The quarterly returns of the revenue for three months ending October 10th, showed a decrease in the aggregate of revenue from all sources, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1846, amounting to £1,507,230. This decrease is chiefly in the branches of revenue connected with the trade of the country, the Post Office, in which there was an increase of £5000, and two other small branches of income. The greatest items of decrease were in the excise £611,980, and in the customs £379,191.

The revenue of the year amounted to £19,552,750, exhibiting a decrease compared with the income of the preceding year of £1,642,278. This decrease, however, was not in the revenue proper, but in accidental receipts, of which £1,347,563 consisted of the latest instalments of the China money.

*Ireland.*—This unfortunate land is again the scene of agrarian outrage and murder. The papers from the southern provinces teem with the details of the illegal combinations which have been formed to resist the payment of rent, and the brutal and barbarous manner in which these intentions are put into execution. The last victims to this ruthless conspiracy are Mr. Roe and Mr. Lowe, both resident landlords in the county of Tipperary.—The crime of these gentlemen appears to be ejecting idle and worthless tenants, who not only refused to pay their rents, but absolutely left their land uncultivated. With respect to Mr. Roe, his case is not only a painful but a melancholy one. His character for humanity was above reproach. He was a friend of the poor, in the true sense of the word.

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The government of France having given permission for Prince Jerome Bonaparte, with his family, to reside in France, he has arrived at Paris, after an exile of 32 years. On the 9th instant, the Prince, with his son, were admitted to a private audience by the King. They have since

*Corr. of the National Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1847.

The news again from England last evening, by the steamer at Boston is of an exciting character, in its financial aspects, and is regarded with profound interest in all business circles. Fifty-five steamers since the last previous steamer left, an appalling and rapid addition to the list, which had already reached a fearful amount. And, in addition to the general downfall of commercial houses, we have the startling intelligence that the monied institutions are beginning to quail before the storm. The failure of the Bank of Liverpool has an ominous sound, though perhaps in its results it may not be more important than the failure of some of the heavy houses previously announced.—There seems to be a prevailing impression also that, in this general rocking and raging of the elements the Bank of England itself would not be able to keep on its legs but for the support of the strong arm of the Government. The future is shrouded in uncertainty and darkness—an Egyptian darkness, which is *felt*, and which is too dense for the wisest mariners to penetrate.

These tremendous commercial revulsions in England, together with various clouds in the political horizon on the continent, seem to me to indicate that Europe is on the eve of great and important changes. Louis Philippe is on old men, and can't last long. What but Louis Philippe's personal character and influence maintained the tranquility of France? And how long will that tranquility be maintained after the drops from the stage, which at the longest must be soon? Smouldering fires and Switzerland, and who can foretell the extent of the conflagration? There is certainly a chance, and I am inclined to think a probability, that Europe is not long to become the scene of commercial as well as shake the whole civilized world. Yet if so, how important that our Government should be recollected in time to take in sail, trim ship, and be prepared for the storm. If troubles approach, and I think they will, I would not be surprised if the Government should be compelled to issue Treasury Notes to a large amount, and to make a loan. Indeed, I think it is not improbable that a call of Congress may be found necessary before the usual time.

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The news by the steamer from Liverpool is worse than was at first feared. Although the letter of Hershey Palmer had produced a commercial crisis, yet private accounts by the French steamer suggested the contingency that the crisis might be averted. Appearances, however, that appreciable improvements were speedily to take place in every department and such to the contrary notwithstanding, the crisis has not yet reached the climax. Numerous failures of the most important character have occurred in different parts of the country, and cause other houses connected with them to suspend. The pressure is so great that the most solvent houses can barely extricate themselves. We can barely perceive that the next steamer will bring a much better state of things. The pressure is so great that in every species of property, Stocks included, produce of all kinds is very low. Stocks of Colonial Corn, which at this time last year were at par, or a little above it, are now at a heavy discount of eighty. Every description of produce and bad of all kinds is selling at a ruinous sacrifice, and the country must be impossible for any advance at present to take place.

The natural question that arises is, how will the state of things affect the country—will the crisis of 1837 be repeated? Many men in England would not cause such changes to any great extent here—still continue in this belief. The fact is that during the past four months, four days of English agents and houses here, have been writing to draw and more advices on produce, and even if they had been, such has been the distrust and difficulty in getting money, that but a comparatively small sum could have been negotiated. All the ordinary channels of operations in Britain have been cut off or reduced to a very narrow point.

It has so happened that many of the leading bankers and mercantile houses in London, (two or three excepted, in the country) have stopped.—and the no Bills of any serious amount have been returned. It is not, however, to be denied that, although our merchants do not suffer directly, still the country at large will be losers. England is a large customer: Our exports of Cotton, Flour, Breadstuffs of every kind, Naval Stores, Provisions, Butter, Cheese, and various other articles, are large, and any reduction of price there may not check the quantity sent, but will reduce the value of the article sent. It is not to be supposed that Great Britain will take, even in a prosperous state of things, as large an amount of our productions as she did last season, yet there are some indications that a considerable amount will be wanted, on this amount, we are to realize only a portion of what we did last year, we shall certainly be the losers to that extent.

In some other respects, we shall be gainers. The distress in England will prevent the manufacturers from either trusting us in filling orders for manufactured goods, or from sending out invoices on their own account. In consequence of this, we of course should have a less amount of importations and a less trade. This will tend to keep the balance of trade in our favor,—a state of things, during our war with Mexico, most earnestly to be wished for.

That there will be some exports of specie, is most probable. Bills will become so scarce, and so discredited, that the remittances must be made either in specie or produce. At the present time, most of the French houses are sending cotton.—To ship specie there, is a loss, and to take bills, a risk, and hence remitters prefer sending produce.

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A telegraphic message has reached Paris, to the effect that a complete reconciliation has taken place between the Queen and the King of Spain. The king goes to live in the palace with the Queen.

## MR CALHOUN AND HIS FRIENDS.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier makes the following remarks and suggestions:

"It is doubtful at this moment, whether the administration are in favor of that line of policy, in regard to the future conduct of the war, which the *Union* has laid down in such explicit and impressive terms.

"Speculation is also busy, as to the course which Congress will take upon the subject of the war.—It is whispered that there is a split on foot, to take the matter out of the hands of the Executive, and to limit the future military operations in Mexico to certain specific objects, different from those which have been, whether erroneously or not, attributed to the President. This scheme, whatever it may be, will be brought forward in the Senate, and, as some suppose, sustained by that body. It is certain that Mr. Calhoun is looked to by the Whig Senators, as the leader, in whatever project may be brought forward, and that nothing will be attempted without their concurrence.

"Democratic men have now joined it in the new-er of the Southern State Rights party to control the policy, and I may say, the destinies of this country. If they can unite among themselves, their united forces, however small may be their numbers, will be overwhelming. The strength and the responsibility of their position cannot be overstated."

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We have heretofore had occasion to remark that upon the attitude which may be assumed during the next session of Congress, by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and by Mr. Benton, will materially depend the future mode of prosecuting the war, as well as its probable duration. Coincidently with the existing crisis of public affairs, could of course impart no legal force to their recommendations; while it is very obvious that a suggestion coming from them would be regarded with more distrust by the great body of the friends of the Administration than if it were emanating from any other party. On the one occasion on both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton exhibited a commendable independence of party associations and influences and effected thereby, what the Whigs without their cooperation would have been in vain attempted—to wit, a settlement of the Oregon question upon a satisfactory and honorable adjustment.—We are inclined to believe that the Democratic Convention of the State of Vermont, as well as the Democratic Convention of the National Convention from the State of New Hampshire, equally opposed to the Proviso. Every day goes to show us that the Democracy of the North stand united and firm upon the Missouri Compromise.

We have only one remark to make on this point, in passing, and that is this: if the "Democracy" of New Hampshire had taken the ground they did, before the last election in that State—and which they have, with much prudence, more recently confirmed—they would have met with a similar defeat to the one their brethren have so lately encountered in the State of New York.—*N. Y. Express.*

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*Stick a pin there.*—We wonder, if our neighbor of the "standard" knows, that the Locofoco Convention of New Hampshire, recently assembled at Concord, passed a Resolution in which they say—"We declare it our solemn conviction, *as the Democratic party have heretofore done*, that neither Slavery or involuntary servitude should hereafter exist in any Territory, which may be acquired by, or annexed to the United States, *and that we approve of the votes of our Delegation in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.*"—*Raleigh Register.*

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*Cure for a Cough.*—As the season for coughs and colds is at hand, we recommend, says the Delawarian, the following remedy, which we have used for several years, and never knew it to fail in relieving the most troublesome cough, in a few days time. It is a pleasant, cheap, and almost infallible cure:

Put a quart of hearhound to a quart of water, and boil it down to a pint. Strain it, and put the water to a pint of molasses, and simmer the whole down to a pint.—Then add two or three sticks of liquorice, and a table spoonfull of essence of lemon. Take a table spoonfull of the syrup three times a day, or as often as the cough may be troublesome.

## THE WAR SPIRIT.

The "War Spirit of the Democracy," as the Albany Argus terms it, appears! by the following to be even more thoroughly effete in Alabama than the result of the late election in New York shows it to be in that State:

*From the Mobile Daily Advertiser of Nov. 1.*

*The War Spirit.*—We have come to the conclusion that there is not much of it in this Locofoco State of Alabama; and in this city, particularly, it is at a low ebb. At the war meeting on Friday evening the only speaker that could be obtained was J. W. L. Childers, an eloquent and zealous Whig. Not a *Locofoco*, among all the numerous orators that were so ready to raise their eloquent voices in 1844 in support of the *Locofoco mea sure* that produced the war, *not one* could be found on Friday evening, either to volunteer or urge others to do so, in this war of *their own creating!*

The meeting was called for the purpose of aiding our young *Whig* friend, Stephen W. Snow, in filling the company he has been trying to raise in this city. But, so far the effort is concerned, it amounted to nothing. Although the meeting was large, not one could be found who was willing to put down his name as a volunteer for the war, and from present prospects the effort to raise a company will have to be abandoned.

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Governor Martin, of Alabama, has just issued his *third* proclamation calling on the war patriots to volunteer and fill up the five companies required of that State some six or seven months ago. Only one company has yet been raised in that thorough Locofoco State, from which it seems that the Locofocos greatly prefer to talk against Mexico to fighting against her. Where are the Locofoco editors and demagogues of Alabama who have written and talked so much of the justice of this war, and of the duty of all patriots to volunteer their services in it? There are enough of them to form a regiment, but these persons refuse to enlist, notwithstanding it is their duty to do so according to their own doctrines.—*Louisville Journal.*

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THE COURT MARTIAL.

Enough is already disclosed (says the National Intelligencer,) to show that this trial is to take a very wider range than merely the Military deserts of Col. Frémont, the Mexican War itself can hardly fail to come under review of the Public at least, though not of the Court Martial, which will doubtless limit its own investigations to its proper sphere of action.

How *can* the Public, indeed, shut its eyes to the official indications of the purpose of the Administration, in the earliest stages of this War, to make itself master of the Territories of Mexico, with a view to permanent occupation of them, as made apparent by the following passages, read in the course of yesterday's Documents, which have never been seen by one in ten thousand even of the reading citizens of the United States?

*Extracts from a Letter from Secretary Ramsey to Commodore Stockton, dated July 12, 1846.*

"The object of the United States is, under its rights as a belligerent nation, *to possess and retain Upper California.*

"When San Francisco and Monterey are secured, you will, if possible, send a small vessel of war to take and hold possession of the port of San Diego; and it would be well to ascertain the views of the people of Pueblo de los Angeles, who, according to information received here, may be *counted upon* as desirous of coming under the jurisdiction of the United States. When you can take possession of it, you should do so.

"The object of the United States has reference to ultimate peace with Mexico; and in all at that peace the basis of the Territorial possessions shall be established, the Government *expects*, through your forces, *to be found in actual possession of Upper California.*

"This will bring with it the necessity of a *civil administration*. Such a Government *should be established* under your protections; and, in selecting persons to hold office, due respect should be had to the wishes of the people of California, as well as to the actual possession of authority in that province. It may be proper to *require an oath of allegiance to the United States* from those who are entrusted with authority. You will also assure the people of California of the protection of the United States."

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Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

The interest in the proceedings of the Court Martial, as the latter progresses, becomes greater and greater. The Court is a very superior one. The *accused* itself is a very officer, very modest in his deportment, who has earned for himself, by his talents, his enterprise, his boldness, perseverence and daring, a distinguished name. He is advised, assisted and upheld by one of the most powerful and determined men in the Union—Senator Benton—whose obstinate perseverence in pursuit of an object knows no limit, no bounds!

On the other hand, the *accuser* is one of the most distinguished, firm, determined, upright and accomplished officers in the army. He is cool, self possessed and resolute, yet mild, gallant and courteous.—He is one of the noblest looking officers, one of the finest looking men I ever beheld, as he stands up in Court delivering his testimony. You see him there the complete master of himself—the exterior of Mont Blanc lit up in brightness by the sun's chalgence while the volcanic fires within keep up their burning! He knows well the characters of the men with whom he has to deal. He seems like one who feels that he has been compelled, in respect to himself and the commission he holds, and to the service to which he belongs, to take a very important step, and that having taken it, he is resolved to follow it up, regardless of all consequences!

Such being the well known characters of the parties to this trial, no wonder the interest of the public generally in it is very great. How the trial will terminate remains to be seen. Surmises and conjectures on the subject are very numerous.

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*A Long Nose.*—A Paisley manufacturer having got by some accident a severe cut across the nose, and having no courtplaster at hand stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gum tickets, on which was the usual intimation, "Warranted 350 yards long."

# THE MEXICAN WAR.

*From the Picayune, Nov. 6.*

## A MONTH LATER FROM MEXICO!

### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE!

### General Lane's Entrance into Puebla!

*Officers who have Died of their Wounds and from other Causes—Two Duels—general intelligence, &c.*

The steamship New Orleans arrived on Friday morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.

The British courier arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of October, having left Mexico on the 29th, to which date we have letters and papers.

Gen. Lane entered Puebla on the 13th ult., with 3000 men, and six pieces of artillery—so says a despatch of Santa Anna. The latter could effect nothing against him in the Pinal.

Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., and was received with military honors.

A letter from an English house dated Puebla, October 20th, has been received at Vera Cruz, from which our correspondent makes the following extract:

PUEBLA, October 20, 1847.

* * * * However, we may soon have our communication open, for 1500 Americans left yesterday with eight pieces of artillery, and entered Atlisco, as we understand, with very slight resistance. Particulars have not yet transpired.

This will make our State Government remove to a distance, and carry along with it the guerrillas which have been doing so much injury. They all guerrillas come from a distance—the population in our immediate neighborhood never having shown any great disposition to take up arms in this present war.

The principal part of the force recently under Santa Anna is understood to have marched for Queretaro. Being entirely unprovided for, they subsisted by rapine and plunder.

It is said, and we believe truly, that Capt Walker, of the Rifles, was killed in the affair at Huamantla. Capt. W. left the castle of Perote in command of three companies in advance of Gen. Lane's train. Nine miles south of Puebla he met 9000 Mexicans, said to be under the immediate command of Santa Anna. In charging, Capt. W. received a lance wound entirely through the body, and also lost a leg by a cannon shot. His personal antagonist in the charge, and who lanced him, was a celebrated guerrilla chief; it is said he had sworn vengeance against Capt. W. But he, too, fell in the conflict, and by Walker's hands, receiving two balls from his revolver.

Capt. Lovall, and eight or ten men of his company of so noted Georgians, and from six to ten of the Rifles, are also known to have been killed in the charge of Captain Walker. A man named Ramcy of Baltimore, interpreter for Capt. Walker, lost a leg from a discharge of artillery. Colonel Worth up writes that the Mexicans were slaughtered after this like sheep.

A duel was fought near Vera Cruz outside the Gate of Mercy, on the 1st inst., between Capts. Warrington and White, of the Louisiana battalion, with muskets, at sixty paces. At the first fire Capt. Warrington received a ball in the fleshy part of both legs below the knee.

A duel was fought about the 24th ult., between Captain Porter of the rifles, and Capt. Archer of the Voltiguers. At the second fire Capt. Archer was shot in the abdomen—a severe but not a dangerous wound.

The steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult.

Gen. Patterson's command has not left Vera Cruz. It will be composed of at least 5000 men. The Texan Rangers go up with him.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick died at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., of the *vomito*.

A court martial was in session at Vera Cruz on the 26th for the trial of Captain John B. King, Military Storekeeper.

Gen. Marshall is at Vera Cruz and will not be able to go up with Gen Patterson. He will wait till Gen. Butler's division arrives.

The steamer A. R. Hetzel, Capt. Baker, arrived at Vera Cruz from Mobile on the 30th. He had to throw overboard all his horses, having encountered awful weather.

The steamer Florida was in the same gale and had to throw overboard all her mules.

Gen. Smith has been appointed Governor of the city of Mexico. Gen. Quitman is about to return to the U. States. Gen. Shields, Capt. Paul, Kearny, Capt. Davis, Lieut. Kiger and other officers will accompany him.

The train which is to come down will be under the command of Col. Harney. A great number of wounded officers are to accompany it.

Major Gaines, Capt. Cassius M. Clay, Capt. Heady, Major Borland, Capt. Danley and Midshipman Rogers come home, and we are happy to add our associate, Mr. Kendall.

Gens. Rincon and Bravo have been exchanged for Capts. Heady and C. M. Clay, and other Encarnacion prisoners.

We regret to learn from the Star that Col. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, died at the capital on the 3d of October.

Lieut. Joseph D. Bacon, of the 6th Infantry, died on the 12th ult. of wounds received at the battle of Churubusco.

Dr. William Roberts, of the Medical Staff, died on the 12th ult., of a wound received at the King's Mills.

Capt. Pierson, of the New York Volunteers, died on the 10th ult. of wounds received in storming Chapultepec.

Lieut. E. B. Daniels, of the 2d Artillery, has died of his wounds.

Lieut. Steen, of the South Carolina Regiment, and Capt. Buddleson, of the 14th Infantry, are dead; the former of his wounds, and the latter of a bowel complaint.

Lieut. Shackelford, of the 2d Artillery, has died of his wounds.

As far back as the 14th ult. Gens. Pillow and Shields were able to be about.

The political intelligence by this arrival is vague and unsatisfactory, though as yet we have not had time to read a tithe of our letters or papers.

The "Leonidas" letter made a great stir in the army. We shall give ample details about it. One of the above duels grew out of it.

The American Star says that the Americans have entered Orizaba, Their force was about 400—we suppose principally mounted men. No opposition was made to them. Many merchants went in with them.

The health of the army is far from being good. The climate of the valley of Mexico is not, as it appears, congenial to the constitutions of the South. It is just as enervating and fatal to the Southern, as is that of Vera Cruz to the Northern constitutions. The effective force of the entire army is reduced ten or fifteen per cent.

The city of Mexico was filled with rumors of peace. It was said that a quorum had met at Queretaro, and that the majority decided in favor of an amicable adjustment of difficulties.

There were several shocks of an earthquake at the city of Mexico on the morning of the 23d of October, and again at midnight on the 5th. They do not appear to have been very severe, as no damage was done in the city with the exception of cracking a few walls.

The newspaper *El Mexicano* of the 14th ult. says it has received letters from Queretaro, in which it is stated that Gen. Almonte has been received there with marked courtesy by the persons who "appeared to be most in power," and it was feared that they were concocting a pronunciamento against the lawful Government.

The North American, a new paper established in the capital, and published in both Spanish and English, says, on the 15th ult: "It appears that a large number of Deputies of the Congress, forming a junta, have got up a protest against Pena y Pena holding the Presidential power."

There has been a revolution in Guadalajara. Mr. Kendall thinks Gomez Farias is at the bottom of it.

From the Durango Journal of the 14th ult., is derived the information, that the U. S. frigate Portsmouth arrived in the waters of Mazatlan on the 22d of September, from Monterey, in California. The U. States squadron, consisting of the frigates Congress, Dale, the Cyane, and a transport, left Monterey on the 1st of September, for Mazatlan, San Blas, Guaymas and Acapulco.

Senor Rosa, the Mexican Secretary of State, has, under the instructions of Pena y Pena, addressed Santa Anna a note from Tolucu, ordering him to give up the command of the army to Gen. Rincon, until his conduct in the late battles shall have been investigated by a military council or court martial.

The officers of the Mexican army, who had gone to Queretaro and Toluca, were hooted, it is said, by the populace, and scarcely dared to appear in the streets for fear of being shot.

The guerrillas are on the road between Queretaro and the capital and are plundering every traveller they meet.

A letter dated the 12th ult., received at the capital from Queretaro, says Pena y Pena had just arrived, in company with a few deputies, making the total number in the capital about fifty. It was thought, says the Star, that overtures would be made at once to organize a Government, which would settle the question of peace or war. If a quorum of Congress could be assembled, the first question which would be brought up would be the presidency. Almonte was spoken of as the candidate of the Puros and some of the Moderados, and Olaguibel, Governor of the State of Mexico, as the candidate of the opposing parties. Nearly all the officers of the dispersed army were at Queretaro, and it is said found it hard to obtain subsistence.

The military force at Queretaro consisted of about 1900 cavalry and infantry with six pieces of artillery from Guadalajara, under the command of Gen. Heredia.

The Star of the 13th says the assassination of American soldiers by the Mexicans had again commenced. Sergeant Carns had again commenced. Sergeant Carns had been killed the night before. A private of one of the infantry regiments was also killed the same night, and it was reported that two others were killed.

They have an Italian opera at the capital, an American and Spanish theatre, several circuses, and besides these amusements concerts and balls are frequent.

Earthquakes, says the North American of the 29th ult., are at the present time of very frequent occurrence in this beautiful country. A few days ago the village of Ocotla was totally destroyed. The Canton de la Barca has also suffered a severe shake, throwing down houses and the tower of the principal church. We have had four of the unpleasant visitors in this city since our occupation of it.

The "Mexican Eagle" is the name of a new Mexican journal, just commenced at the capital. The editor does not believe in opposing obstacles to any negotiations that may lead to an amicable adjustment of the differences, and says that Providence has decreed the destiny of the nation. The following is the substance of a manifesto at the head of the Eagle: "An honorable peace ennobles nations, and the magnanimity of the North will not let them offer us terms other than honorable."

The North American says the following officers have leave of absence and proceed to the United States—those who are not incapacitated by wounds or sickness, to recruit for their respective regiments:

Brevet Col J Garland, 5th Infantry; Cols G W Morgan, 14th Infantry; Ward B Burnett, New-York Volunteers; T P Andrews, Voltigeurs; Lt Col Samuel E Watson, Marine Corps; Brevet Maj R D A Wade, 3d Artillery; Maj W W Loring, Mounted Riflemen; Capts Robert Anderson, 4th Artillery; Philip Kearney, 1st Dragoons; A F McReynolds, 3d Dragoons; James W Denver, 12th Infantry; Julian P Breedlove, 14th Infantry; Garret Dykeman, New-York Volunteers; William H Irvin, 14th Infantry; Robt Porter, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers; William H Irvin, 14th Infantry; Eugene Vandeventer, 15th Infantry; James Murray, do; A P Churchill, Volunteers; Lieutenants H Prince, 4th Infantry; William Moralle, Louisiana Mounted Volunteers; David Hopkins, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers; James D Potter, New York Volunteers; Charles A Cooper, Thornton T Brodhead, Adjutant 15th Infantry; John T Brown, 3d Dragoons; H D Cedender, Ordnance Corps; Thomas W Sweney, New York Volunteers; Lamer Graham, 10th Infantry; Wm A Newham, 9th Infantry; Wm H Goodloe, 14th Infantry; John W Hathaway, 9th Infantry; Henry De Wolf, do; Mortimer Rosencrants, 5th Infantry; Alphouse F Palmer, 9th Infantry; Edward Johnson, 4th Infantry; Edward C Brynton, 1st Artillery; Charles H Jones, New York Volunteers; Wm Brown, do; Llewellyn Jones, Mounted Rifles; M A Van Buren, do; Henry A M Fillmore, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers; D D Baker, Marine Corps; John W Stuart, S. Carolina Volunteers; W C Comorsyne, do; G Kinsing, Voltigeurs; G R Kiger, do; R H Archer, do; F H Larned, do; Wm Merrihew, 3d Dragoons.

Gen. Lane having arrived at Perote, was there joined by Capt. Walker and his command; both advanced together on the Puebla road, till they reached the town of Vreyes. At this place, Capt. Walker, by order of the Commanding General, took up his line of march to Huamantla, by way of the towns of San Francisco and Guapastla. On his arrival at Huamantla, a sanguinary engagement ensued in the streets, between the force of Capt. Walker, consisting of two hundred and fifty men, and that of the Mexicans, numbering six teen hundred. The results of which, was the total expulsion of the enemy from the town, and its occupation by our valiant little army, which lost in the battle only six men. But the gallant Walker, performing prodigies of valor, and fighting the most daring character, fell in single combat, pierced by the spear of an enraged father, who, goaded to actual frenzy by the death of his son, whose fall he saw, the arm of Capt. Walker he had just wrenched, rushed forward, heedless of all danger, to revenge his death, and attacking the Captain with almost irresistible violence, plunged his spear into his body, and slew him almost instantly.

The Mexicans lost two hundred men and three pieces of artillery, the latter were thrown into a gully adjoining the town by the victors; who, after the achievement of their object (the dispersion of the enemy) for which they were despatched to Huamantla, evacuated the place, and directed their course towards Puebla, on the Puebla road, which they reached without any opposition, and there meeting with Gen. Lane, the combined American forces continued its march upon Puebla. Into this city, in a state of insurrection it entered in platoons, delivering at every corner a constant and well directed fire of artillery, which ceased not till the enemy retreated, and order restored in every quarter.

Gen. Rea, of whom we heard so much lately, fled with 400 guerrillas from Atlixco. Gen. Santa Anna was, to last accounts, at Tehuacan de las Granadas—having been deserted by all his forces with the exception of 200.

One of the first duties of Congress will be to elect a President. Gen. Cass is a prominent candidate, being supported by the *Puros*.

We have seen a letter from a foreign house in Mexico, dated the 25th ult., which describes business as being very dull. It confirms Santa Anna's retirement from the command of the army. The writer thought there would be a question of Congress early in November. Should the *Moderados* have the ascendancy in that body the writer thinks there would be a chance for peace, if the U. States would consent to modify some of her late propositions.

On a those wounded or invalid officers were allowed to come down with Harney's train who were pronounced by a board of examiners unfit for service for several months.

*Extract of a Letter from M. Kendall to the Picayune, dated Oct. 29.*

Whatever a few rational and sensible minds among the Mexicans may wish I do not believe that the mass desire peace—many would even prefer that we should hold the entire country, and perhaps for this complexion it must come at last. But to be prepared for every thing now should be sent forward without stint. Enough has already been performed by it to our hopes—we now want soldiers in sufficient numbers to overrun, conquer and hold the entire country, at least if the Mexican leaders will not listen to the voice of reason. The plan which obtains with some of killing back upon a boundary and sustaining it by a military force, will never do. The work of conquest, if conquest is to be, is now almost done—additional men will settle the business in six months time, and if our troops are withdrawn it is like all the work will have to be gone over again.

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The following graphic description of an earthquake in the city of Mexico, is by Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 3, 1847.

An earthquake! we have had an earthquake! Between the hours of 7 and 8 yesterday morning, and when all noise was hushed in a stillness most profound, suddenly the earth began to rock with a strange and most fearful motion. I am living at the house of Pena y Pena, the headquarters of Gen. Worth, immediately in front of the beautiful alameda, and the first intimation we had of the dread convulsion was the violent slamming of the doors, accompanied by a furious jingling of the glass pendants attached to a chandelier hanging and swinging from the ceiling of the room. Soon our beds commenced rocking, something after the manner of a ship in a storm, and then came the shrieks of unimaginable women and children—the dismayed, affrighted into the streets—the dismounted *trabbler*, as the Mexicans call it, was upon us. Most strange and impressive was the scene now disclosed from the front windows, as reeling and staggering we approached and opened them—walk steady was impossible, so violent were the upheavings and oscillations of the mighty earth. The tops of the large trees in the alameda were swaying, the water in the reservoirs was labouring and fro, the walls around us were cracking and gaping asunder, the wide street in front was crowded with women and children as well as men, screaming and praying, and crossing themselves in the extremity of their fright, while our own soldiers were reeling unsteadily in their midst, astonished and awe-stricken at the strange commotion. The sentinels halted upon their rounds, uncertain and not knowing what to do—the inmates of the palaces continued to pour forth their hundreds of affrighted inhabitants, all seeking the refuge of the wider streets and open squares, lest their own houses might totter and tumble upon their heads, while on bended knees they confessed their sins aloud, and earnestly petitioned forgiveness—for it was yet too late. A wounded officer in our house, bed ridden and apparently unable to move, came hobbling hurriedly from his room, driven thereto by the cracking of the walls and the strange tumult from without. The stillness of the morning, so profound had been the repose of nature, but added to the general feeling of wonder and of awe—of consternation perhaps I should term it. A feature caught from the actions and countenances of those "native here and to the manner born." those crashing and rocked amid commotions of a kindred nature. The domes and steeples of the innumerable churches and convents reeled like drunken men—the lakes hard by rolled their sluggish waters as though moved by an elemental strife from above instead of the earth in which they are nestled in her sore travail. An officer in the street, about to mount his horse at the commencement of the commotion, suddenly found the animal receding from him. Astonished, he inspired of a soldier close by the cause; but the man was as ignorant as himself. The puddles in the streets—for there had been a severe shower the night before—spread themselves and disappeared upon the pavement, so great was the motion, while the trees in the alameda continued to lash their huge tops as if swayed by unseen yet all-powerful hands. The shock lasted over two minutes—perhaps I should say succession of shocks, for the oscillatory motion of the earth at short intervals became calm—while the whole scene impressed every one anew with the might, the majesty, and the manifold power of the Most High.

But if the streets and open ways presented a

spectacle most impressive, doubly awful was the effect produced among the wounded men in the different hospitals. Unconscious of the cause of the strange commotion, filled with apprehensions which ever attack with ten-fold force the disabled and the infirm, and dreading results from a phenomenon they must have deemed akin to the supernatural, the poor fellows rose and hobbled from their cots—trembling and stricken by deep awe, yet not knowing whither to fly. The armless hurried hither and thither, the legless hobbled about in all directions, while the bedridden, the prostrate, and the utterly helpless, pane stricken and desponding, earnestly prayed and petitioned not to be left unprotected—not to be deserted in an extremity which their ignorance made painfully terrifying. But by and by the earth became relieved of her mighty throes, the staggering steeples resumed their quiet, the affrighted inhabitants rose thankful from their knees, the sentinels recommenced their rounds—the fury of the dreaded *temblor* was spent.

Innumerable anecdotes, and some of them amusing enough, are told of the earthquake and its effects. An Irish soldier says that the Mexicans, unable to fight us for, are adopting a new system—that there is no such thing as getting at the bottom of an earthquake, and no particular fear in being on top. Another says that this is a very *unsettled* country, and that he is anxious to leave, while a Yankee from "way down East" contends that the whole affair is a species of "relearing up shower" to the war, and that peace must soon follow. A knot of officers were discussing the movement of the earth; one said it was vibratory, another contended that it was oscillatory. To joke the matter was referred to a mulatto servant—a fellow whose yellow face had turned to a color between a blue black and an invisible green during the "quake," as he termed it—and he decided the question by saying that the motion was *wabbleatory*. And wabbleatory it was—too much so for comfort if not for safety. For one, I have always desired to see, or rather to *feel* the effects of an earthquake. A single convulsion has sufficed to cure all curiosity—I never wish to be present at a repetition. The same Providence that has power to shake a large city to its foundation, has the power also to lay every dome and steeple, tunnel and tower, level with the ground.

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NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 7.
FROM THE BRAZOS.

The steamship Fanny arrived last evening from the Brazos, having sailed on the 2d inst.

On the night of the 13th ult., a party of Mississippi and Ohio troops, only fifteen in number, under command of Lieut. Wilson, who were escorting a mail down, were attacked by a large force of Mexicans. This occurred near Ramos; all the mail was lost except the official letters. Sergt. Scott, of the 2d Mississippi Regiment; a private named Parks, belonging to Capt. Duncan's company, Ohio Regiment; and a Mexican, leading the mule which bore the mail, were killed. The rest of the party made their escape.

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NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—*Action at Las Pas.*—The New York Herald publishes a letter from Las Pas, California, dated June 16th. Lieut. Col. Burton had received orders to hold his troops, consisting of companies A, B and F, of the New York regiment, to take possession of Las Pas. They had a fight with the enemy, and Captain Steele was badly wounded. Lieut. Williams was killed, and several others were slightly wounded. This was the first time that they had been called upon to fight for their country.

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*The Cost of the War.*—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 8th, writes as follows:

The members of Congress and other politicians assembled here, have satisfied themselves, in advance of the promulgation of the message and financial statements of first Monday of December, that the estimates for the service of the Mexican war, for the next year, amount to an alarming sum. The amount wanted for the Quartermaster's Department, will perhaps exceed thirty millions.

This is but an instalment of what this Mexican business is to cost the country.

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*"A New way to pay Old Debts."*—The Shawneetown (Illinois) Democrat, commenting upon the speech of Lord Palmerston on foreign debts due to British subjects, proposes the following mode of liquidating the liabilities of Illinois, in particular:—

"The suckers—with the fair understanding that if they flogged this army of hungry Britons the debt would be cancelled—would up and at 'em, and, ere Sol flung his golden beams upon the western hills, *Illinois were free from debt!!* Murder will out; and we are bold to say, that although there is an ardent desire on the part of our people to meet their just liabilities, still, were it possible to cancel the heavy debt hanging over our State by a resort to the bristling panoply of war, the suckers would cheerfully fight out the whole fourteen millions at six cents a day. That is just their game."

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*Maryland State Faith.*—In less than sixty days from the present time—that is, on the first of January next—the State of Maryland will resume the payment in cash of the interest on its funded debt, and continue its quarterly payments regularly thereafter. In anticipation of this proceeding, so acceptable to the State's creditors, and so creditable to the State herself, the Commissioner of Loans gives notice that the holders of Maryland sterling bonds residing in this country may *now* receive the interest due in London on the 1st January next, on the presentation of the coupons at the Loan Office, at $4 84 to the pound sterling. The money will be remitted to London for those who do not wish to receive it here.

*Baltimore American.*

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*More Specie Going.*—Specie is moving off freely since the last news. All the sailing packets are taking it; and for the return of the Caledonia it is understood that most of the insurance companies are already engaged full.—*Jour. of Com.*

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*Wonderful Telegraph Improvement.*—The London Magazine of Science for the 1st month says that a machine has been invented which will communicate intelligence simultaneously to some forty or fifty British cities, among them Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Hull, and York. It can transmit at once to all these places from one to two thousand letters per minute.

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*As Usual.*—There are (says the New York Tribune) about 700 Whigs in the city of Albany who, like 7,000 in this city and 70,000 in the State, did not think it worth their while to go near the polls last Tuesday. *Next morning, bright and early, at least two of the seven hundred were out with their subscription papers getting Whig signatures to their applications for office under the new State officers.*


# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1847.


THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.—The Rail Road Committee in this town, having received from Mr. Childe a very interesting and favorable Report of the Route, derived from his personal observation during his Reconnoisance, have authorized his engagement to execute the Survey without delay. We have had the pleasure of reading the Report, and we never saw a document presenting more enlightened views, stronger inducements to go ahead in an enterprize, or assurance of its feasibility.

The Superior Court for this County commenced its Fall Term yesterday—Judge Caldwell presiding.

We learn that the case of John Barfield, for the murder of Alfred Flowers, which was removed to this Court from Sampson county, has been again removed, to Johnston county.

### MR. CLAY, ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM THE LEXINGTON, KY., OBSERVER, NOV. 3.

A public meeting of the citizens of the county and such others as choose to attend, is requested at the Court House in Lexington, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday the 13th inst. We are authorized to say that *Mr. Clay* will address the meeting on the subjects of the existing War with Mexico, the conquest of Mexico, its annexation to the United States, &c., and will present resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The public will look with great anxiety for this promised exposition of Mr. Clay's opinions on this important subject. May we not hope, that from that admitted Patriotism, that great sagacity, and that thorough experience in matters of State, for which Mr. Clay is distinguished almost above all other men, some course may be suggested on which the country can unite to bring this disastrous War to a close. Mr. Clay long ago earned the title of "the Great Pacificator." May he give his country men new reason to distinguish him by that title.

In our next paper we hope to publish the speech.

### STATE ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov Briggs, Whig, is again elected, by a handsome majority over both Locofocos and Abolitionists. Briggs 52,030, Caleb Cushing, Loco, 38,477, Stwall, Abolitionist, and scattering, 11,941. Briggs over Cushing 13,963; over all, 2,012. Only a few towns to be heard from.

The Legislature is almost entirely Whig. 21 Senators were elected by the people, all Whigs, leaving the remainder to be appointed by the Whig House; so that every member of the Senate will be Whig. The House consists of 152 Whigs and 52 Locos.

MICHIGAN.—The Locofocos, as usual, have carried every thing in this State, Governor, Lieut. Gov., and Legislature.

LOUISIANA.—For Congress, La Sere and Harmonson, Locos, and Thibodaux, Whig, are elected, and one District to be heard from, formerly represented by Morse, Locofoco, who is now opposed by John Waddell, Esq. a popular Whig, (formerly of Wilmington, N. C.) Result uncertain. The election of Thibodaux (by 798 votes) makes the Whig strength in the House 116, out of 228, the whole number of members.

The Legislature is yet uncertain. 30 Locos and 29 Whigs elected, so far, a Whig gain of 4.

MISSISSIPPI.—It is reported by Telegraph at Baltimore, that the Whigs have elected a member of Congress in Mississippi—Tompkins, Whig, defeating Roberts, Loco. If so, a Whig gain.

*Legislature of New York.*—The complete returns published by the Albany Argus show the following to be the state of parties in the next Legislature:

| | Whigs. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| In the Senate | 24 | 8 |
| In the House of Reps. | 93 | 35 |
| | 117 | 43 |

Whig majority on joint ballot, *seventy-seven.*

THE COTTON MARKET.—It will be seen that the price of our staple continues to fall in England, and of course in our own markets. There are two powerful causes operating to keep it down, viz. the certainty of a large crop, and the decreased consumption in England, consequent upon the stoppage of many mills, either in whole or in part.

Southern papers, usually pretty well informed on the subject, set down the crop at 2,200,000 bales, and some say much more. If so much is admitted, it is probable that the amount will reach a still higher figure, when we consider the remarkably favorable Fall for maturing and picking the crop.

In England, at the last accounts, the weekly consumption of cotton was but 22,000 bales, against an average weekly consumption last year of 41,000 bales—a falling off of 30 per cent. In Manchester alone, out of 155 cotton mills, only 97 continued to work full time. 48 worked short time, and 30 were stopped altogether. Of 41,000 persons usually employed in them, 10,341 were out of work, and 12,198 worked short time.

Our readers can judge from the above facts whether there is likely to be any material rise in the price of the present crop of cotton.

There is naturally great reluctance on the part of planters to sell at present prices; and far be it from us to take the responsibility of advising them to do so. We give them the above facts, and shall with more pleasure give them more cheering accounts when such can be had. On these they will form their own opinions.

In consequence of the fall of prices, there is not enough cotton coming to this market to keep the Factories supplied, and a small lot has been ordered from Charleston. The price here of what has come in, has not been below 8¼ and 8¾, which is more than the same article would bring in New York. The factory demand has alone kept it up.

WHAT IS THOUGHT ABROAD.—We are glad to see that our view of the restoration of Lieuts. Singeltary and Pender is sustained by the Richmond Whig, which says, "The course of the President, in this matter, is decidedly right. The dismission of officers, by a commanding General, without trial, and upon exparte statements, ought not to be tolerated."

VOLUNTEERS.—Two new Regiments of Volunteers left Kentucky for New Orleans on the 1st inst., and another from Indiana 31st ult. This is the 5th Regiment that has gone from Indiana.

The Kentucky troops arrived at New Orleans on the 6th, and sailed for Vera Cruz on that and the following day. This was prompt work. The Tennessee Regiment had met with equal despatch on the 3d inst. The four regiments muster full 4,000 men.

CONNECTICUT SENATOR.—The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Roger G. Baldwin, Whig, Senator in Congress, in place of Judge Huntington, deceased.

ALABAMA SENATOR.—A difficulty is likely to arise among the Locofocos in the Alabama Legislature, in filling the place of the Hon. Dixon H Lewis, whose Senatorial term expired on the 4th of March last. Mr. Lewis, a Calhoun Loco, is a candidate for re-election, and it is said that Hon. Wm R King, a Locofoco of the Old and Young Hickory school, will oppose him. The Whigs, having no candidate, may possibly decide the election.

The Whigs of Pitt County have followed the lead of their Mountain brethren, by nominating the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER as the Candidate for Governor of North Carolina at the next Election. They appointed 30 Delegates to the State Convention. They also passed a resolution complimentary to Gov. Graham.

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ELECTIONEERING IN MEXICO.—The following extract of a letter from the Picayune's correspondent at Buena Vista, dated Sept. 20, shows that the Mississippians have carried with them to Mexico the worst part of the system of "stumping" by candidates for office:

"The election which was to have taken place to-day in the Mississippi Regiment, has been indefinitely postponed by order of Gen. Wool, in consequence of the drunkenness, noise and rowdyism which occurred in the camp last night in the electioneering process. An order of great severity has been issued this morning by Gen. Wool relative to the subject."

We would like to know, how proper discipline is to be preserved among soldiers, when their officers resort to the system of electioneering and treating to secure votes for promotion. It is evident that in this way the officers become, not the commanders, but the servants of the soldiers. Doubtless much of the trouble among the volunteers who have been kept idle in camp has originated in this system.

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RESULTS OF THE TARIFF OF 1846.—A month or two ago, the Union and its Locofoco brethren everywhere claimed the high prices of Cotton, Corn, Flour, &c., as the result of the "Free Trade Tariff." At present, they are as silent as the grave on that subject. And yet, if that Tariff was the cause of the high prices, must it not be equally the cause of the present low prices? We do not, of course, say that it produced either the one or the other; but, the Locofocos, to be consistent, must so maintain. We contend, that at both these periods, three months ago, when prices were high, and now, when they are low, there were and are causes in existence operating to affect prices of our produce in defiance of all the tariffs in the world. The famine in Europe last year gave an extraordinary value to our surplus food; and the short crop of cotton equally raised the price of that article. Now, the condition of things is changed; there are good crops in Europe, and a large cotton crop here. All apprehension of insufficient supplies is at an end; and moreover, the dreadful pressure for money in England operates against prices of all our produce. Can any candid man see in these facts of the case any effect of our tariff? Surely not. But, if the Locos still assert that the late high prices were produced by that act, we maintain that they are bound to give the same act credit for the present low prices, or show why they stand on a different footing.

SPECIE.—The amount of specie in the city Banks of New York was reduced two and a half millions during the last three months. The Commercial says that money negotiations are effected with facility, though both banks and individuals are more than usually careful in the selection of securities, and are not disposed to extend largely while the prospects of the future are darkened by so much apprehension and uncertainty.

THE LOSS OF CONQUEST.—The extract from a despatch of the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Sloat, of June 12, 1846, copied from the National Intelligencer, is by no means the only instance of the declaration by the Administration of a purpose to conquer and hold California. In a letter of instructions from the Secretary of War to General Kearney, dated June 3, 1846, only 24 days after the war was proclaimed by the President, the General is told, besides other things to the same effect,—

"You may assure the people of those provinces that it is the wish and design of the United States to provide for them a free government, with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists in our Territories. They will then be excited to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature."

Again, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mason, in a "Confidential" communication to Com. Stockton, (communicated, also, by direction, to Gen. Kearney,) under date Jan'y 11, 1847, says,—

"At present it is needless, and might be injurious to the public interests, to agitate the question in California as to how long those persons who have been elected for a prescribed period of time will have official authority. If our right of possession shall become absolute, such an inquiry is needless, and of, by treaty or otherwise, we lose the possession, those who follow us will govern the country. The President, however, anticipates no such result. *On the contrary, he foresees no contingency in which the United States will ever surrender or relinquish the possession of the Californias.*"

In view of these repeated declarations of a purpose to acquire California, (one of them expressed so early as within 24 days after the war was recognised, it is impossible to resist the conviction, that such an acquisition of territory was one of the objects for which those measures were adopted by the Administration which brought on the war—When we recollect that no one, of any party, expected that Mexico would make any kind of resistance, this bringing out of a quarrel, with the view to make it a pretext for wresting from a weak neighbor her territory, presents a most sorry spectacle.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—We find in the "Union," late news from Brazil, with the gratifying information, that, "At a fancy ball on the 13th, which the Emperor and Empress attended, the former danced with Mrs Tod, and Mr. Tod with the Empress, receiving from all the most marked attention."—We hope that the Minister's dancing was better than his presentation speech, which, according to Mr. Wise, was "bad in republican spirit, bad in grammar, and bad in taste."

It is also announced that Mr Tod and family appeared at the baptism of the princess, 'accidentally' 'not in court dress;' that 'when the mistake was discovered,' they wished to retire; but, by the particular request of the Emperor, remained during the ceremony, and were afterwards presented to him and the Empress."

But a part of the Emperor's speech to his Parliament is really important, as follows:—

"A new representative of the United States has been accredited to my Court, and his conduct, as it is conciliatory, making me throw into oblivion that of his predecessor, has removed any apprehension of a misunderstanding, and I trust, will contribute to the end that the relations between the two governments will continue on a footing of that perfect harmony on which they formerly rested."

IRELAND.—There are signs of another famine in this unfortunate country. It appears, that, with the proverbial short-sightedness of the poor class of that country, no provision has been made during the Summer for the wants of Winter. Supported for the time by the charity of all the rest of the world, they seem not to have dreamed that this source would fail after a while; and so they have neglected to plant during the planting season, to fish during the fishing season, or to secure their usual supply of turf for the Winter. The Queen had directed a collection to be made in all the Churches for the support of the Irish poor during the Winter; but this produced much dissatisfaction, as it was felt that the poor of England will this Winter require extraordinary aid.

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CHEAP POSTAGE.—This system has fairly triumphed. From a deficiency in the Post Office revenues of $800,000 for the first year of the new law, there is this year but a deficit of $40,000. And it is said to be in contemplation to establish a uniform rate of cheaper postage.

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THE NEW YORK LOCOFOCOS.—In the quarrel into which the two factions of the party in New York have gotten, we have seen nothing more amusing than a speech of Mr. John Van Buren, the eldest Son of Ex-President Van Buren. He dealt many hard hits at the Old Hunkers and their friends. The following is a part of what he said of Mr. Ritchie, the Editor of the Union:—

What has Mr. Ritchie to show, that he has, in any degree, contributed either to the harmony, numbers, or triumphs of the democracy? Arkansas was once as strongly democratic that you could hardly find a Whig with a search warrant: (laughter,) and yet it is now under the dominion of the Whigs! Tennessee—the home of the President, and once a pillar in the democratic temple—has lapsed, and now rests in the arms of whiggery: although there has been exegntive patronage enough bestowed upon her citizens within two years, to have converted Massachusetts herself. (Great laughter.) And Massachusetts, whose democracy had more than once triumphed, earing the editorial reign of Mr. Ritchie's predecessors, is now so sunken that it can reject a resolution of freedom! Not only so, its democracy has so far degenerated that it can nominate "a fixed fact" as the "progressive democratic" candidate! (Excessive laughter.) Pennsylvania alone bears up the old democratic banner; and she is the home of the author of the Wilmot Proviso.

Of Mr. Croswell, the Editor of the Albany Argus, he says:—

Mr. V. B. had been told that he had been giving Croswell too much consequence. But this was a mistake. You could not give a man too much consequence who has the power to thrust from the Executive chair, if not into his grave, such a man as Silas Wright. It was true, he had no respect for his integrity, veracity, or patriotism; but he had respect for his zeal, talents, and energy. He is brains for the whole conservative party. (Cheers) Where would your Peckhams, your Rosses, your Gallups, your Seymours, and your Watsons be, if it were not for Edwin Croswell? They would n't know enough to go home in a dark night. (Laughter.)

And finally, anticipating that some of the Locofoco Editors would charge him with being a Whig, he says,—

The man, said Mr. V. B., who tries to make a whig of me, will end in making an ass of himself.

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AN UNKIND HIT.—The Locofoco papers have very effectually turned John Van Buren's forestaller upon himself. See the following:

He that *attempts* to make a Whig of me, will make an ass of himself.—*John Van Buren.*

John made the *attempt* upon himself, and *fulfilled his own prophecy.*—*Boston Post.*

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THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—Not a single paper or letter received by the last arrival from England, so far as we have seen, has held out a hope that things had arrived at the worst in the dreadful difficulties which overwhelm the commercial community. They all express apprehensions like the following from the very intelligent London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:—

"In my last letter I told you that we were only at the beginning of the end, and you will now ask me how much farther we are upon the road. I still repeat the same dismal prophecy. Much worse is yet to come."

*The News in New York.*—The Express says—

The steamer's news is the all-absorbing topic of conversation in Wall street. It is a singular fact that not a single failure has occurred in England, that will bring down a solitary house in this city. Not a bill is returned from any new source.

Private letters from the best sources speak much more encouragingly of the state of things in England, than the published accounts. Some speak with great confidence that the crisis had passed—or, if it had not, that Government would adopt measures to relieve the commercial community.

In another article, the Express says—

This news is considered bad, and will have a despanding influence. The regular business between this country and England is in a great measure suspended. None of the agents of the London or Liverpool houses are willing to make advances, here consequently no encouragement to ship, and even if those facilities were afforded, they would not be accepted. There is no disposition to ship produce—our exporters do not know who to trust, or where to ship to. It must take considerable time for trade to become regulated; in the meantime the regular remittances from this country, until confidence is restored, must be in specie.

The Express of Friday last says—

The Money market is becoming more stringent. The banks for fear they may lose their specie, are more cautious in their discounts.

The Tribune says—"It understands that the Money market is exceedingly stringent in Boston. A very large jobbing house, Messrs. Kimball, Jewett & Co failed there yesterday for upwards of $200,000.

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*Federal Court.*—The United States Court for the District of North Carolina, changes the time of its sitting so frequently, that it is some trouble to keep the run of it. The Fall Term will commence in this City, on the 29th inst, being the last Monday in November.—*Raleigh Reg'ster.*

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*Another Curiosity in Miniature.*—We have had the honor of a visit, this evening, from Major General Hancock, a dwarf from North Carolina. He is two inches higher than his celebrated *confrere* Tom Thumb, but weighs two pounds less. He is twenty-three years old, and about ten years older than General Thumb—well formed, agreeable in manners, and smart and prompt in his answers. He dances the Polka and other fashionable dances. The Major General has been exhibited in New York and Philadelphia to full houses, and will make his *debut* in this city on Monday or Tuesday next.—*Washington Union.*

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The Charleston Mercury states that of the gallant South Carolina regiment which left the United States nine months ago, numbering nearly eleven hundred men, between eighty and ninety only were left to enter the city of Mexico.

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*Despatches from Gen. Scott.*—We learn that the official despatches of Gen. Scott, up to the 18th of September, have been received this evening by the Secretary of War. They are very voluminous. They appear to be the official reports of Gen. Scott of the several actions which have taken place, with the sub-reports. It is impossible to give anything from them for the "Union" to-night.—*Union, Nov. 12.*

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*Politics in Kentucky.*—The Louisville Journal, of the 4th, learns that on Monday, the 1st instant, the Whigs of Henry county, it being county court day, held a large meeting at Newcastle, not less than five hundred being present. After a very eloquent speech by Humphrey Marshall, Esq., in favor of Gen. Taylor, the old hero was nominated by acclamation.

The Locofocos of Henry held a meeting at the same time and place, and nominated Mr. Dallas for the Presidency, and Gen. W. O. Butler for the Vice Presidency.

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The Public is reminded by the New York "Express" that in the Congress which is to assemble on the 6th of the next month *every member of the House of Representatives has been chosen* BY SINGLE DISTRICTS, for the first time, we believe, since the organization of the National Government in 1789. For this reform the nation is indebted to the Whig Congress of 1841-'42, their political opponents having since abandoned their attempts to repeal the law, and the States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi, and Missouri, which at first resisted it, and *illegally* elected their Representatives by general ticket, have finally found the system so popular with the people of those States that their respective Legislatures have permitted the general law to go into effect by adopting the District system, and their Representatives to Congress have been elected under it.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

The accounts, financial and commercial, by the last steamer from England, are very unfavorable, and the general opinion is that "the end is not yet." Monetary matters were very stringent, and all descriptions of American products were very low; cotton and breadstuffs much lower than they are in our own country. Of course there is no end to exports of breadstuffs, but cotton will be shipped throughout the season, and at much lower prices than any planter set apart a few months ago.

The crop of cotton is generally estimated at about twenty two hundred thousand bales, with the chances of one hundred thousand more—the season for picking having been unusually fine. In consequence of the great decline in cotton in Europe just as the crops are coming to market in the South the planters will be sorely disappointed, as it is estimated that the proceeds of the present crop will be from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars less than had been expected. Thus, in the face of large imports and the cessation of exports of breadstuff, may be looked upon as a national calamity, and it is hoped the Secretary of the Treasury will not lose sight of these important facts when he makes his report to Congress. It was the plural unit of his paper that had the honor of occupying his responsible station, we would say as follows:

"*If things continue*", the present Tariff has worked admirably; the imports have been very large, and, by consequence, a large amount of duties has been paid into the Treasury. Under the new system the country has been prosperous; but frankness requires me to say that our prosperity must be ascribed to the great calamity which visited all Europe in 1846—that is to say, the unprecedented short crops of every description of food. Had the crops of Europe been full our exports would have been fifty millions of dollars less in amount, the balance of trade would have been largely against us, and consequently our Sub-treasury and our Banks would have been swept of coin, which would have caused a most disastrous state of things. The providential foreign demand for our breadstuff was most opportune, for it gave us a large amount of coin, which rescued the country and the Administration from distress; and, last, but not least—nay, best of all—my estimates in my last report to Congress have been verified. But *tempora mutantur*, (excuse a little Latin.) There will now be no exports of food to Europe, and the value of the exports of cotton will be about twenty millions of dollars less than we some time ago expected; and, in the face of this, the imports continue large. Coin is leaving the country already; much larger amounts must go; and I am now perfectly satisfied that if you do not put on, and without delay, additional duties, which will prevent such enormous imports, the country will be in a deplorable condition before the *month of November*, 1848."

If the honorable Secretary of the Treasury will so speak to Congress, he will utter nothing but truth, confer a great benefit upon the country, and gather laurels for himself.

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WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this company will be held in this town to-morrow.

Having had an opportunity of looking over the report of the Examining Committee on the last year's operations of the company, (the year ending Oct. 1st 1847,) we are able to furnish some particulars in regard to those operations, which will be of interest to the public generally as well as to the stockholders.

*Receipts for the year.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rail Road | $194,128 — | |
| Steam Boats | 137,351 51 | |
| | | $331,479 26 |

*Expenses for the year.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rail Road | $150,995 32 | |
| Steam Boats | 118,917 28 | |
| | | 269,912 60 |
| Net profits | | $61,567 66 |

Comparative statement of the Annual Receipts, Expenditures and Profits of the Company, together with a statement of the Rates of Fare.

| Yrs. | Receipts. | Expenditures | Profits. | Rates of Fare. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1841 | 297,203 70 | 241,015 74 | 56,187 96 | 3 00 |
| 1842 | 211,877 48 | 180,809 65 | 31,067 83 | 2 50 |
| 1843 | 226,152 99 | 178,106 17 | 48,046 82 | 2 50 |
| 1844 | 289,528 75 | 203,638 24 | 85,890 51 | 2 50 |
| 1845 | 288,463 45 | 212,094 20 | 76,369 25 | 2 50 |
| 1846 | 317,872 49 | 250,182 45 | 67,690 04 | 2 50 |
| 1847 | 331,479 26 | 269,912 60 | 61,567 66 | 2 50 |

It will be seen by the preceding comparative table that the receipts of last year were considerably larger than those of any former year, notwithstanding the fare was very much lower.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

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*The Operation of the Sub-Treasury in North Carolina.*—A recent transaction at the Custom House at Beaufort, in this State, shows to admiration the operation of that beautiful Locofoco machine, the Sub-treasury.

The Collector at Beaufort received orders to transfer the funds in his hands, amounting to about $8700, to the Collector at Wilmington. The most economical conveyance that presented itself was by stage; but it would not do to send the specie, the only currency recognized by the Sub-Treasury, without a protector, and therefore the Beaufort Collector had to hire a trust-worthy person to accompany it to Wilmington; and the cost of transferring this $8700 amounted to 50 odd dollars. Now, but for this miserable Sub-Treasury law, the funds could have been transferred, through either of the Banks at Newbern, without costing the government a dollar. Now, if it cost $50 to transfer $8700 from Beaufort to Wilmington, what is the cost of transfer to New Orleans of one year's expenses of the War with Mexico? Will some advocate of the Sub-Treasury figure out an answer?

*Washington (N. C.) Whig.*

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*A good Joke.*—The Tuscaloosa Observer tells a good joke, showing how a couple of "respectable fellow-citizens" in that place made a "raise" of brandy-and-water the other day. The two gentlemen in question were uncommonly dry, (the Observer says *un*commonly, but we suppose the first syllable superfluous,) and at the same time were hard up for the dimes, when they met a "friend," to whom one of the pair thus addressed himself: "Sir, we have been disputing as to the most civil manner of asking a gentleman to drink. We have agreed to leave the decision to you. In what terms does it appear to you that the invitation can be most elegantly couched?" "Why," remarked the umpire, "I don't know that one can do better than to say, 'Gentlemen, I would esteem it an honor if you would join me in a social glass.'" "*We won't do any thing else,*" replied the two walking lime-kilns; and forthwith they took their victim by both arms and escorted him up to the bar.

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*Enormous Fortune.*—Sir Robert Peel is said to possess an estate valued at ninety millions of dollars. His grandfather was in quite ordinary circumstances. His father was a cotton spinner, and accumulated a portion of this immense estate, which the son has since increased by judicious investments. Three generations have sufficed to raise a comparatively obscure family to rank, opulence and power.

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*Printing in China.*—According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China upwards of 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were formed of slips of bamboo; and about 500 years before Christ, paper was first made; A. D. 745, books were bound into leaves; A. D. 900, printing was in general use. The process of printing is simple. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printers carry with them from place to place. Without steel, or wedge, or screw, a printer will throw off more than 2,500 impressions in one day. The paper (thin) can be bought for one Fanthe piece in China, that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, four hundred leaves, octavo, can be bought for *nine-pence*. For an historical novel, twenty volumes, one thousand five hundred leaves, half a crown is the price amongst the Chinese.—*Martin's China.*

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*A Strange Flower.*—One day last week some men who were working upon our streets broke a stone in two in which was found a beautiful purple flower, with some green leaves, as fresh in appearance and as soft to the touch as it might, if it had been grown in a green house. "How it came there is a mystery to us. The stone had been in our street for twelve years. But the flower was evidently in the stone when it was quarried. Perhaps it had been there from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"—aye, for aught we know, it is an antediluvian flower. Mr. S. S. Youngs says, "the flower resembles the Hebiscus speciosa: but the leaf is more nearly the rose, but is not exactly like any flower now a native of this country, nor indeed like any exotic cultivated here." He adds: "it can't probably grew in the hole of the rock where it now is; but the rock must have been earth when it grew."

*Eaton (Ohio) Register.*

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Louis Philippe, King of the French, completed his 74th year on the 5th ult.

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## MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Dr. S. S. GILCHRIST to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of John McPherson, dec'd.

At Chapel Hill, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Professor Green, Mr. LUCIAN HOLMES of Wilmington, to Miss MARY S. MITCHELL.

In Richmond county, on the 4th inst., by Rev. H. H. Crowson, Mr. LEWIS C. THOMAS, of Marlborough, S. C., to Miss ESTHER JANE, daughter of Wm. Stuckley, Esq.

In Anson county, on the 11th inst., by Y. Allen, Esq., Mr. J. A. CREPS to Miss ELIZA JANE, daughter of Hon. Threadgill, Esq.

In Lenoir county, on the 4th inst., by T. A. Norment, Esq., Mr. JOHN J. SELLARS, to Miss SEALY LEWIS.

In Sampson county, on the 9th ult., by John S. Powell, Esq., Mr. EVERET SELLARS, to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. Jordon Sellars, all of Sampson county.

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## DIED,

In Murfreesborough, N. C., on the 23d of Oct., Mrs. ELIZA HATCHELL, aged about 33, recently of this place.

Recently, at the residence of his father in Moore county, Mr. ARCHD McDONALD, late a resident of this place, and an amiable and exemplary young man.

At Lumberton, on the 14th inst., Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of the late R. W. Fuller, of that place.

At the residence of her husband, in Sampson county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. LEITH YATES SUTTON, aged 39 years 6 months and 3 days. She lingered in deep and protracted affliction, Mrs. Sheppard ended her pilgrimage at a Camp Meeting in 1829, and shortly afterwards attached herself to the M. E. Church, of which she remained an acceptable member until her death. She has left a husband and four children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope.—Death had lost its sting. She would frequently say—Come quickly; take me away from this sinful world. Mark the perfect, and behold the upright, for the end of such is peace. Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers.—*Com.*

Recently, at the residence of their parents, near St. Paul's, Robeson county, MARGARET JANE DAVID W. and JOHN NEIL, three children of Rev. Duncan B. and Margaret Jane Cobb. Their disease was Typhus Congestive fever. Margaret Jane died Aug. 28th, in her eighth year; David W., Sept. 5th, in his fourth year; and John Neil, Sept. 5th, in his sixth year. Thus, in less than ten days, were these three lovely children called to pass from time into eternity.

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 6th inst., Capt. JAMES PHILLIPS, in the 84th year of his age. He was at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in 1781.

In Orange county, on the 31st ult., Mr. ALLEN EDWARDS, sen., in the 91st year of his age.

In Bladen county, on the 5th inst., Mr. JAMES HOLMES, in the 59th year of his age.

In Cabarrus County, on the 29th ult. mo, Mrs. CATHARINE PARRINGER, relict of Paul Barringer, Esq., decd, at the advanced age of 92 years.

In Middletown, Conn., on the 1st instant, TIMOTHY SAVAGE, Esq., in the 79th year of his age. He was formerly for several years an extensive merchant and a much respected citizen of Wilmington, where many of his descendants still reside.

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## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3—Brigs Wolcott from New York, Emily from Boston. 4—Brig George Sanders, from Boston. 5—Barque Duardo from Boston. 6—Schrs. Ann Jane from Shallotte, M. B. Mooney and Alcyona from Charleston, Watson from Boston, Iowa from Thomastown, Lucy Ann from Providence. 8—Schr Elouise from New York. 9—Barque Cora from Charleston; Brigs Zoara from New York, Wm. T. Dugan from Vera Cruz. 10—Brigs Confidence from Havana, Jas Roach from Turks Island.

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NEW MILLINERY & ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

PLASTER AND CEMENT.

25 BBLS. Land Plaster,
20 ditto Calcined Plaster,
20 ditto Roman Cement. For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Nov. 15, 1847. 89-4w

*Blanks of all kinds.*

For sale at the Book Store of E J HALE


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## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov 16

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 40 a 50 | Iron, | 4½ a 5 |
| Ditto, apple, | 40 a 42 | Molasses, | 32 a 35 |
| Bacon, | 11 a 12 | Oats, | 50 a |
| Coffee, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ |
| Cotton, | 8 a 8½ | Sugar, brn, | 7½ a 10 |
| Corn, | 50 a | Salt, lis., | 60 |
| Candles, E. F., | 17½ | Ditto, sack, | $1 75 a 80 |
| Flour, | 5 a 5½ | Wheat, | 85 a 90 |
| Feathers, | 30 | Whiskey, | 20 |
| Pork, | 5 | Bacon, | 5 a 5½ |
| Peas, | 50 a 60 | Eggs, | 11½ a 12 |

1-4 Brown Sheetings, 5 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—The few bales of Cotton coming to Market sell at 8½. Flour 5 to 5½. Bacon 11 to 12 scarce. Feathers 30. No other change to notice in our market.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams scarce and in demand at 10 to 11½. Weddings, prime and dull at 10 to 11½. No change in Corn, supply ample. Fayetteville Flour scarce at 5 50 to 6 25. Fayetteville quick sales at 12 to 13½. Lumber—River Flooring, Inches at 9 25, Wide 6 00, Scantling 5 00. Timber—Shipping 6 50 improving. Molasses 26 to 30. Peas, prime 2 00; a small lot sold at 2 05. Tar 2 12½. Salt 23 to 25.

At Cheraw, Cotton 8 to 8½; receipts small. Bacon 11½ to 16. Corn scarce at 50. Flour 4 25 to 4 75, good supply.

At New York, Cotton has fallen still lower since the arrival of the Washington. It is now quoted at 7 to 7½, requiring a very superior article of course to bring the higher price. Flour 6 12½ to 6 37. Corn 70 to 74.

At Charleston, Cotton 7½ to 7¾. Corn 65 to 75. Flour 6 00.

At Montgomery, Ala., Cotton 6½ to 6¾.
At Augusta, Cotton 6½ to 7.
At New Orleans, Cotton 6½ to 8.

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1847.

NEW

# FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

***Fall and Winter Goods,***

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going farther North

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,

Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

# NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

## GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Binders, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Saives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Ravens, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of **GOODS**

in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

## WATCHES,

Gold and silver Repine duplex Patent Vertical do; Verge do; Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Metal Guard Chains; Steel Chains; Gold Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Seals; Gold Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pencil Cases; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Pocket do; Gold and Silver Pens; Pencil Gold Straps; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; Bone and Rozers Knives and Scissors; Steel, Rodgers' Case do do, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Shell Side and Back Combs; Assorted Cutlery; Razors; Razor Strops and Boxes; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays, Britania Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,

a few doors above the Market.

August 21, 1847. 75-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 tons W. & W's Crushed ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory do. ditto.

—ALSO—

Paint's, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Howard's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

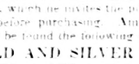
August 30, 1847. 78tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf



GREAT

## REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

| | Former. | Present. |
|---|---|---|
| Box Goods, cubic foot, | 8 | 7 |
| Salt, sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Salt, coarse Liv., bus., | 10 | 8 |
| Iron, ton, | 3 00 | 2 50 |
| Coffee, per sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Sugars, per hhd, | 17½ | 15 |
| Castings, per 2000 lbs., | 5 00 | 4 00 |

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water 17 inches running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

July 1st, 1847. 46tf

*Blank Warrants for sale here.*

# WM. H. HAIGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

***Fayetteville, N. C.***

(Office on Old street, between Baptist Church and Eccles's Bridge.)

ATTENDS the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Robeson, and Sampson, and the Superior Courts of Richmond.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86tf

# JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

***Fayetteville, N. C.***

# D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

# J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

*Market Street, Wilmington N. C.*

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

## Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Publick, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 51-tf

# REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as heretofore a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 1, 1847. 83tf

J. The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

## *Marble Factory.*

BY GEORGE LAUDER.

Nearly opposite the Post Office,

Fayetteville, N. C.

47-1yp

## *On Consignment.*

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine in common grades, suitable for negro trade, and put up in small boxes for retail at Factory prices, suiting the taste of purchasers.

D. & W. M. LAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63tf

**Daguerreotype Miniatures.**

H. R. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, apply at his Room, 1 door West of Baggett's Hotel.

J. The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German and French Plates, and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS

## STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

Great Reduction in Freight,

**Averaging about 20 per cent.**

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C., offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justce than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, July 15, 1847. 48tf

# FALL, 1847.

NEW

# FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Grosde-swiss and Grosde-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Spun Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State, and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

# NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Clothes; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diapers; birds-eye ditto; Toweling; bleach'd and brown Shirtings; brown and bleach'd Drilis; plaid Gloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings, Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and cotton Muslins; plain and figd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D'Laines; French dog Oilcloth Cloth; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpacas; plain and satin stripe do; plain and gold dress Silks; 2 cases do; French, English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Straw fur and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

J. The above Stock comprises every article usually found in a Dry Good Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 7, 1847. 77-3m

# REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Market Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLauchlin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes to find friends and customers, and that a continuance of their favors will be extended to him. He is now receiving his Stock, which will consist in part of a general Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be had elsewhere in this market.

The public are invited to try the experiment of a call, and satisfy themselves that the assertion is not a mere puff, but that the subscriber is determined to sell as low as the lowest. Country Produce, and common wood work, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 28, 1847. 79tf

# JNO. M. ROSE

HAS just received a large supply, and is prepared to offer to Country Merchants, GOOD TERMS generally. His Store House is chock full of Groceries, Liquors, and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Corner of Market Square.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The Machine has been in successful operation in this and adjoining counties for the last three years, and has given great satisfaction to the purchasers. Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call and examine for themselves. Certificates can be seen at the Observer Office, and at the Factory, Eagleville, Sampson county, and others, by those who have used them, can be given if required.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1847. 68tf

## *Dr. Turner's Pills.*

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy the magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require *stupor* to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer*

# READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.
Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Fiushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.
Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.
Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.
Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.
Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.
Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.
Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars,
Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

## *No prospect of Peace!*

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

***Fall and Winter Stock of***

## HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "ramble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

## *Blake & Briggs*

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Mayrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1847. 82tf

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

## TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington, and wherever there is a "stand" in the market. J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—all other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by either of W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If convenient, in making returns will ensure patronage, them that have to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

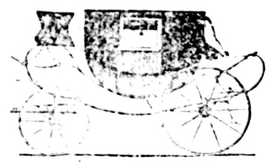
## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 49tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



## *Gardner & McKethan*

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.

## 100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

## Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

## A GREAT BARGAIN IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.

Moore county, July 16, 1847 72tf

# *New Goods Again!*

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large assortment of

## Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

Consisting in part of—

Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cashmere d'Ecosse and Muslin-de-Laine,
Black and colored Alpacas,
Merino and Cashmere and Wicket Shawls,
Silk and fancy Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Cashmere and Valencia Vesting,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds,
Super Red and White Flannels,
Sheetings, Shirtings, and Prints.
Bed Ticking, Canvass, Padding, Buttons, Needles and Pins, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, &c. &c.

**And a few 'Baby Jumpers', from the Inventor.**

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and UMBRELLAS.

All of the above Goods having been purchased for Cash, at the lowest market prices, are offered at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

# DENTISTRY.

## *J. W. BAIRD,*

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

CAN be consulted at all times, when not professionally engaged out, at his Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will operate in all the various branches of his profession.

**Superior Vegetable Tooth Powder and Astringent Washes for diseased Gums.**

Such as inflammation and sponginess, when accompanied by recision of their margins from the teeth, and destruction of the alveolar processes,—prepared and sold at his Office.

October 2, 1847. 84tf

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

**Mrs. E. WALTON**

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, of a very superior quality, RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received. Mrs. Walton will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 1, 1847. 83-3m

## FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 71tf

## *New Spring and Summer* GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS,** consisting of

Black Cloths, silk and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Lowes and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 24 Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Brazes; linen Lawns; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleach'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton Drills; do. bird-eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins; check and plain white Cambric; Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' Ruffs and Silk Bottom Hose; Misses ditto; Gents 4-4 and 6-4 black ditto; Binding; Coats' sewing Cotton, black and col'd; flax Thread, knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cords; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silks; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Muslin Delain ditto; Satin figd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.

One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

## NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

## FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL,** at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.

May 14, 1847. 63-tf

# F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

## TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

# CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

**Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.**

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

# BOARDING.

JAMES DODD can accommodate several gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging.

His residence is the house lately occupied by Wm. J. Anderson, near the Free Masons' Lodge, a pleasant location, near to business.

Oct. 16, 1847. 86-6w

## Ready-made CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, 16th November, at candle-light, a large assortment of

**Overcoats, Sack Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests, in great variety,**

Made in town and of the best materials.

WILLKINGS, Auct'r.

Oct. 26. 86-4w

## *Crockery and Glass-Ware.*

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

## A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

# New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

***Fall and Winter Goods,***

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

## FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 73tf

## FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

## SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

## NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, nor to new risks taken.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 83tf

**Dr. Kuhl's Medicines:**

## RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

DYSPEPSIA, general debility, decline, diseases of the skin, of the liver, of the lungs, coughs, Fever and Ague, bilious affections, etc. Price, qt. bottles, $2 50 pint do. $1 50.

DEPURATIVE POWDER,

*For Fever and Ague, Bilious Affections, Inflammatory Diseases, Gravel, Worms, Head-Ache or Megrim, Fullness of the Head, Drowsiness, Night, &c.*, which is to be taken in the Restorer. Price 50 cts. per box.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,

Price per bottle, $1 25 and $2 50.

*From the Milton Chronicle.*

Letter from J. R. Callum, Esq., Milton, N. C.

DR. KUHL: *Dear Sir:* Your Medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially, is highly approved of. "It has never failed to cure in every case. It sets like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours respectfully,

J. R. CALLUM.

Milton Drug Store, Aug. 14, 1847.

AGENTS.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville.
DUGALD McDUGALD, Moore Co.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-9w

## RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m

[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

## *Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,*

Or "Dead Shot" for Worms.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

# JAMES DODD

HAS just received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a selection of

## DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, & BONNETS,

Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee; Imperial and Hyson Tea; Crushed, Loaf, St. Croix, and Porto Rico Sugars; Powder and Shot; Nails; Looking Glasses; Guns; Crockery and Hollow Ware; Vinegar; Tobacco and superior Cigars; superior Hands-ome a good article; superior LIQUORS—French Brandy, Wine, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c.

The Subscriber will sell these Goods as low as they can be obtained in the market, for Cash or Produce.

JAMES DODD

Oct. 23, 1847. 86-6w

## BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of

D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

# J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Gl